PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 03626.0034-03

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:	)	
	)	
Bruce NOVICH et al.	)	Group Art Unit: 1794
	)	
Application No.: 09/620,523	)	Examiner: Jill M. Gray
	)	
Filed: July 20, 2000	)	
	)	
For: IMPREGNATING GLASS FIBER STRANDS AND PRODUCTS INCLUDING THE SAME	)	Confirmation No.: 2899
	)	
	)	**VIA EFS WEB**

Attention: Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

APPEAL BRIEF UNDER BOARD RULE § 41.37

In support of the Notice of Appeal filed March 18, 2009, and further to Board Rule 41.37, Appellants present this brief and enclose herewith the fee of $540.00 required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17(c).

This Appeal Brief is timely filed in light of the Petition for extension of time of three months and fee filed concurrently herewith, extending the due date for filing an appeal brief to August 18, 2009.

This Appeal responds to the September 19, 2008, Final Office Action ("Final Office Action") that maintained the rejection of claims 1, 12-20, 40 and 43-47.

If any additional fees are required or if the enclosed payment is insufficient, Appellants request that the required fees be charged to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

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I. Real Party In Interest

PPG Industries Ohio, Inc. is the real party in interest. The assignment is recorded at Reel 11501 and Frame 0837 on February 2, 2001.

II. Related Appeals and Interferences

There are currently no other appeals or interferences, of which Appellant, Appellant's legal representative, or Assignee are aware, that will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. Status Of Claims

Claims 1, 4, 6-40 and 43-58 are pending. Claims 2, 3, 5, 41 and 42 are canceled. Claims 4, 6-11, 21-39 and 48-58 are withdrawn from consideration as allegedly being drawn to a non-elected invention. Claims 1, 12-20, 40 and 43-47 stand rejected and are appealed. A complete listing of the pending claims is included in the attached appendix. No claim has been allowed.

IV. Status Of Amendments

No claim amendments have been made in response, or subsequent to, the final Office Action dated September 19, 2008.

V. Summary Of Claimed Subject Matter

The claimed invention relates generally to coated fiber strands for reinforcing composites and, in certain embodiments, to coated fiber strands that are compatible with a matrix material that the strands are incorporated into. Appellants' specification, p. 2, lines 24-26. In one embodiment, which is recited in **independent claim 1**, the invention relates to a reinforced laminate adapted for an electronic support, the laminate comprising: (a) a matrix material; and (b) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material in the reinforced laminate adapted for the electronic support, and the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles, wherein said particles are formed from materials selected from: non-polymeric inorganic materials selected from graphite, metals, carbides, nitrides, borides, sulfides, carbonates, sulfates, and mixtures thereof; polymeric inorganic materials; polymeric organic materials; non-polymeric organic materials; composite materials; and mixtures of any of the foregoing. *See* independent claim 1, and Appellants' specification at p. 72, lines 3-7, p. 12, lines 6-10, p. 14, lines 13-15, and p. 15, lines 27-30.

In another embodiment, which is recited in **independent claim 40**, the invention relates to an electronic support comprising: (a) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a resin compatible coating which is compatible with a matrix material; and (b) at least one matrix material on at least a portion of the at least one fabric; wherein the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles, wherein said

particles are formed from materials selected from: non-polymeric inorganic materials selected from graphite, metals, carbides, nitrides, borides, sulfides, carbonates, sulfates, and mixtures thereof; polymeric inorganic materials; polymeric organic materials; non-polymeric organic materials; composite materials; and mixtures of any of the foregoing. *See* independent claim 40, and Appellants' specification at p. 74, lines 24-28, p. 12, lines 6-10, p. 14, lines 13-15, and p. 15, lines 27-30.

VI. Grounds of Rejection

A. Claims 1, 12-20, 40 and 43-47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over JP Patent Publication 4-307787 to Iketani ("Iketani"), JP Patent Publication 1-249333 to Nagamine et al. ("Nagamine"), and WO 93/24314 to Papageorge et al. ("Papageorge")

B. Claims 1, 12-13, 16-20, 40 and 45-47 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) over Papageorge in view of Nagamine.

VII. Argument

A. Rejection based on JP Patent Publication 4-307787 to Iketani ("Iketani"), JP Patent Publication 1-249333 to Nagamine et al. ("Nagamine"), and WO 93/24312 to Papageorge et al. ("Papageorge").

Claims 1, 12-20, 40, and 43-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Iketani in view of Nagamine, and further in view of Papageorge. Final Office Action at p. 2. Appellants respectfully disagree and traverse the rejection.

In making a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner "bears the initial burden of factually supporting any *prima facie* conclusion of obviousness." *See* M.P.E.P. § 2142. Several basic factual inquires must be made in order to determine whether the claims of a patent application are obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103. These factual inquiries, set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 17, 148 USPQ 459, 467 (1966), require the Examiner to:

> (1) Determine the scope and content of the prior art;
> (2) Ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
> (3) Resolve the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
> (4) Evaluate evidence of secondary considerations.

See M.P.E.P. § 2141. The obviousness or non-obviousness of the claimed invention is then evaluated in view of the results of these inquiries. *See id.; see also KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1734 (2007).

In order to meet the initial burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the Examiner first must show that the prior art reference teaches or suggests all the claim limitations. *See In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 U.S.P.Q. 580 (CCPA 1974). Here, the Examiner has failed to meet this burden because Iketani,

Nagamine, and Papageorge fail to teach or suggest all the elements of the present claims.

1. A Resin Compatible Coating which is Compatible with the Matrix Material

In independent claim 1, the reinforced laminate comprises, "(a) a matrix material; and (b) at least one non-degreased fabric . . ., wherein at least a portion of the fabric has **a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material** . . ., and the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles . . . ." (emphasis added). In independent claim 40, the electronic support comprises "(a) at least one non-degreased fabric . . ., wherein at least a portion of the fabric has **a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material**. . . ; and (b) at least one matrix material on at least a portion of the at least one fabric; wherein the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles . . . ." (emphasis added).

Appellants' specification teaches that, "resin compatible," means that the coating composition that is applied to the fibers is compatible with the matrix material into which the fibers will be incorporated, such that the coating composition: a) does not require removal prior to incorporation in the matrix; b) facilitates good wet out; or c) imparts desirable physical properties and hydrolytic stability. *See* Appellants' specification at pp. 11-12.

Iketani, Nagamine, and Papageorge fail to teach or suggest a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material as recited in independent claims 1 and 40.

Iketani discloses a prepreg obtained by impregnating a fibrous base material, *e.g.*, a glass cloth, with a varnish containing a filler, and then impregnating this material with a varnish containing no filler. *See* Abstract. Iketani generally discloses that the thermosetting varnish can be an epoxy resin, polyamide, or a phenolic resin. *See id.* at paragraph [0007]. Iketani discloses that a preferred combination is an epoxy resin and a glass cloth. *See id.* However, Iketani does not teach or suggest that the varnish containing a filler is "compatible" with the varnish containing no filler. Moreover, there is nothing in Iketani that teaches that the coating composition of Iketani: 1) does not require removal prior to incorporation in the matrix, 2) facilitates good wet out, or 3) imparts desirable physical properties and hydrolytic stability. Again, each of these properties are recited in the definition of "resin compatible" explicitly disclosed in Appellants' specification. Therefore, nothing in Iketani would suggest that the varnish containing a filler is "compatible" as defined in the claimed invention.

Nagamine and Papageorge do not cure the deficiencies of Iketani stated above. Nagamine discloses non-greased glass fiber cloths for use in the base plate of a printed circuit board laminate. Nagamine at p. 10, second paragraph. Nagamine further discloses impregnating the glass cloth with a resin. *See id.* at p. 1, claim 2. Nagamine is silent, however, as to whether its' resin coating is compatible with a matrix material.

Papageorge discloses a thermally conductive printed circuit board comprising a glass fabric saturated with a resin containing thermally conductive particles dispersed throughout. *See* p. 2, lines 21-23. Like Nagamine, there is nothing in Papageorge that teaches or suggests a resin compatible coating which is compatible with a matrix material. Indeed, Papageorge is silent regarding the compatibility of its' resin matrix.

In summary, Iketani, Nagamine, and Papageorge fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations, in particular, a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material, as in independent claims 1 and 40.

2. The Resin Compatible Coating Comprises a Plurality of Particles

In addition, Appellants submit that neither Iketani or Nagamine, alone or in combination, teach the claimed resin compatible coating comprising a plurality of particles as recited in independent claims 1 and 40. The Examiner recognizes this deficiency in Iketani and Nagamine. *See* Final Office Action at p. 2. The Examiner relies on Papageorge for its teaching of particles recited in Appellants' claims 1 and 40. *See id.* at p. 3. The Examiner concludes that "the skilled artisan would have been reasonably motivated to modify the teachings of Iketani by using a nitride, carbide or graphite as the filler material, as taught by Papageorge, to produce a laminate with high thermal conductivity . . . ." *See id.* Appellants respectfully disagree.

As discussed above, Iketani and Papageorge fail to teach or suggest a resin compatible coating which is compatible with a matrix material. While Papageorge may disclose a resin containing thermally conductive particles dispersed throughout, Papageorge fails to teach or suggest a resin compatible coating comprising a plurality of particles. Accordingly, even if one of ordinary skill in the art would combine the references as suggested by the Examiner, *e.g.*, modify the prepreg of Iketani by using a nitride, carbide or graphite as the filler material, as taught by Papageorge, the skilled artisan would not arrive at the claimed invention.

In view of the foregoing, Appellants submit that the Examiner failed to establish that independent claims 1 and 40, and the claims depending therefrom, are *prima facie*

obvious based on these cited references. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully submit the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

B. Rejection based on WO 93/24312 to Papageorge et al. ("Papageorge") and JP Patent Publication 1-249333 to Nagamine et al. ("Nagamine").

Claims 1, 12-13, 16-20, 40 and 45-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable based on Papageorge in view of Nagamine. Final Office Action at page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse this rejection for at least the following reasons.

Independent claims 1 and 40 recite the matrix material and the resin compatible coating as distinct components, which clearly indicates that the resin compatible coating and the matrix material are mutually exclusive from one another. While Papageorge discloses a thermally conductive printed circuit board comprising a glass fabric saturated with a resin matrix containing thermally conductive particles dispersed throughout (see p. 2, lines 21-23), Papageorge fails to teach or suggest a circuit board comprising a matrix material and a resin compatible coating (which is compatible with the matrix material) comprising a plurality of particles. *See* Papageorge at p. 6, lines 25-34, and Fig. 1. Morever, Papageorge is silent regarding the compatibility of its' resin matrix. Thus, the resin matrix disclosed in Papageorge is not a resin compatible coating as recited in independent claims 1 and 40. Nagamine does not cure the deficiencies of Papageorge.

Nagamine discloses a laminate formed by impregnating a glass cloth with a resin. *See* Nagamine at claim 1. However, Nagamine fails to teach or suggest a resin compatible coating (which is compatible with a matrix material), much less a resin compatible coating comprising a plurality of particles formed from the materials recited

in independent claims 1 and 40. Indeed, like Papageorge, Nagamine is silent regarding the compability of its' resin.

In summary, Nagamine and Papageorge fail to teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Therefore, the Examiner failed to establish that independent claims 1 and 40, and the claims depending therefrom, are *prima facie* obvious based on the cited references. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully submit the rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

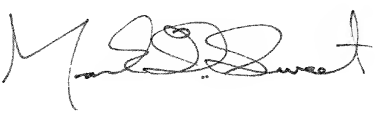
VIII. Conclusion

For the reasons given above, pending claims 1, 12-20, 40, and 43-47 are allowable, and reversal of each of the Examiner's rejections is respectfully requested.

If there are any fees due under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17 which are not enclosed herewith, including any fees required for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136, please charge such fees to Deposit Account No. 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.



Dated: August 18, 2009

By:_____
Mark D. Sweet
Reg. No. 41,469

IX. Claims Appendix to Appeal Brief Under Rule 41.37(c)(1)(viii)

1. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate adapted for an electronic support, the laminate comprising:

(a) a matrix material; and

(b) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a resin compatible coating which is compatible with the matrix material in the reinforced laminate adapted for the electronic support, and the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles,

wherein said particles are formed from materials selected from:

non-polymeric inorganic materials selected from graphite, metals, carbides, nitrides, borides, sulfides, carbonates, sulfates, and mixtures thereof;

polymeric inorganic materials;

polymeric organic materials;

non-polymeric organic materials;

composite materials; and

mixtures of any of the foregoing.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Canceled)

4. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 3, wherein the polymeric inorganic materials are selected from polyphosphazenes, polysilanes, polysiloxane, polygeremanes, polymeric sulfur, polymeric selenium, silicones and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

5. (Canceled)

6. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 3, wherein the polymeric organic materials are selected from thermosetting materials, thermoplastic materials, and mixtures thereof.

7. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 6, wherein the polymeric organic materials are thermosetting materials selected from thermosetting polyesters, vinyl esters, epoxy materials, phenolics, aminoplasts, thermosetting polyurethanes, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

8. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 6, wherein the polymeric organic materials are thermoplastic materials selected from thermoplastic polyesters, polycarbonates, polyolefins, acrylic polymers, polyamides, thermoplastic polyurethanes, vinyl polymers, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

9. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 3, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles that have a hardness at their surface

that is different from the hardness of the internal portions of the particle beneath its surface.

10. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 9, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles formed from a primary material that is coated, clad or encapsulated with at least one secondary material.

11. (Withdrawn) A reinforced laminate according to claim 9, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles formed from a primary material that is coated, clad or encapsulated with a differing form of the primary material.

12. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the particles have a thermal conductivity of at least 1 Watt per meter K at a temperature of 300 K.

13. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the particles have a Mohs' hardness value which does not exceed the Mohs' hardness value of any glass fiber in the at least one strand.

14. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the particles have an average particle size sufficient to allow strand wet out.

15. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the particles have an average particle size, measured according to laser scattering techniques, ranging from 0.1 to 5 microns.

16. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the resin compatible coating further comprises at least one lubricious material different from the plurality of particles.

17. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the resin compatible coating further comprises at least one film-forming material.

18. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the resin compatible coating has a loss on ignition of ranging from 0.1 to 1.6; and said at least one non-degreased fabric has an air permeability, measured according to ASTM D 737, of no greater than 10 standard cubic feet per minute per square foot.

19. (Previously Presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 1, wherein the resin compatible coating further comprises a resin reactive diluent.

20. (Previously presented) A reinforced laminate according to claim 19, wherein the resin reactive diluent is a lubricant comprising one or more functional groups capable of reacting with an epoxy resin system and selected from the group consisting of amine groups, alcohol groups, anhydride groups, acid groups and epoxy groups.

21. (Withdrawn) A method of forming a reinforced laminate adapted for an electronic support comprising:

(a) obtaining a fabric adapted to reinforce an electronic support by weaving at least one fill yarn comprising a plurality of fibers and having a first resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one fill yarn and at least one warp yarn comprising a plurality of fibers and having a second resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one warp yarn;

(b) at least partially coating at least a portion of the fabric with a matrix material resin;

(c) at least partially curing the at least partially coated fabric to form a prepreg layer; and

(d) laminating two or more prepreg layers together to form a laminate adapted for use in the electronic support.

22. (Withdrawn) A prepreg for an electronic support comprising

(a) a matrix material; and

(b) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a coating which is compatible with the matrix material.

23. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 22, wherein the compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles.

24. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the particles are formed from materials selected from polymeric inorganic materials, non-polymeric inorganic materials, polymeric organic materials, non-polymeric organic materials, composite materials and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

25. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 24, wherein the polymeric inorganic materials are selected from polyphosphazenes, polysilanes, polysiloxane, polygeremanes, polymeric sulfur, polymeric selenium, silicones, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

26. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 24, wherein the non-polymeric inorganic materials are selected from graphite, metals, oxides, carbides, nitrides, borides, sulfides, silicates, carbonates, sulfates, hydroxides, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

27. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 24, wherein the polymeric organic materials are selected from thermosetting materials, thermoplastic materials, and mixtures thereof.

28. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 27, wherein the polymeric organic materials are thermosetting materials selected from thermosetting polyesters, vinyl

esters, epoxy materials, phenolics, aminoplasts, thermosetting polyurethanes and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

29. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 27, wherein the polymeric organic materials are thermoplastic materials selected from thermoplastic polyesters, polycarbonates, polyolefins, acrylic polymers, polyamides, thermoplastic polyurethanes, vinyl polymers and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

30. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 24, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles that have a hardness at their surface that is different from the hardness of the internal portions of the particle beneath its surface.

31. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 30, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles formed from a primary material that is coated, clad or encapsulated with at least one secondary material.

32. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 30, wherein the composite materials are selected from particles formed from a primary material that is coated, clad or encapsulated with a differing form of the primary material.

33 (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the particles have a thermal conductivity of at least 1 Watt per meter K at a temperature of 300 K.

34. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the particles have a Mohs' hardness value which does not exceed the Mohs' hardness value of any glass fiber in the at least one strand.

35. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the particles have an average particle size sufficient to allow strand wet out.

36. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the particles have an average particle size, measured according to laser scattering techniques, ranging from 0.1 to 5 microns.

37. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the compatible coating further comprises at least one lubricious material different from the plurality of particles.

38. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 23, wherein the compatible coating further comprises at least one film-forming material.

39. (Withdrawn) A prepreg according to claim 22, wherein the compatible coating has a loss on ignition of ranging from 0.1 to 1.6, and an air permeability, measured according to ASTM D 737, of no greater than 10 standard cubic feet per minute per square foot.

40. (Previously Presented) An electronic support comprising

(a) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a resin compatible coating which is compatible with a matrix material; and

(b) at least one matrix material on at least a portion of the at least one fabric;

wherein the resin compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles,

wherein said particles are formed from materials selected from:

non-polymeric inorganic materials selected from graphite, metals, carbides, nitrides, borides, sulfides, carbonates, sulfates, and mixtures thereof;

polymeric inorganic materials;

polymeric organic materials;

non-polymeric organic materials;

composite materials; and

mixtures of any of the foregoing.

41. (Canceled)

42. (Canceled)

43. (Previously Presented) An electronic support according to claim 40, wherein the particles have an average particle size sufficient to allow strand wet out.

44. (Previously Presented) An electronic support according to claim 40, wherein the particles have an average particle size, measured according to laser scattering techniques, ranging from 0.1 to 5 microns.

45. (Previously Presented) An electronic support according to claim 40, wherein the resin compatible coating further comprises at least one lubricious material different from the plurality of particles.

46. (Previously Presented) An electronic support according to claim 40, wherein the resin compatible coating further comprises at least one film-forming material.

47. (Previously Presented) An electronic support according to claim 40, wherein the compatible coating has a loss on ignition of ranging from 0.1 to 1.6; and said at least one non-degreased fabric has an air permeability, measured according to ASTM D 737, of no greater than 10 standard cubic feet per minute per square foot.

48. (Withdrawn) A method of forming an electronic support comprising:

(a) obtaining a fabric adapted to reinforce an electronic support by weaving at least one fill yarn comprising a plurality of fibers and having a first resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one fill yarn and at least one warp yarn comprising a plurality of fibers and having a second resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one warp yarn;

(b) at least partially coating at least a portion of the fabric with a matrix material resin;

(c) at least partially curing the coating into the at least a portion of the fabric to form a prepreg layer; and

(d) laminating one or more prepreg layers together with one or more electrically conductive layers to form the electronic support.

49. (Withdrawn) An electronic circuit board comprising:

(a) an electronic support comprising

(i) at least one non-degreased fabric comprising at least one strand comprising a plurality of fibers, wherein at least a portion of the fabric has a coating which is compatible with a matrix material; and

(ii) at least one matrix material on at least a portion of the at least one fabric; and

(b) an electrically conductive layer, the support and the conductive layer being contained in the electronic circuit board.

50. (Withdrawn) An electronic circuit board according to claim 49, wherein the compatible coating comprises a plurality of particles.

51. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 50, wherein the particles are formed from materials selected from polymeric inorganic materials, non-

polymeric inorganic materials, polymeric organic materials, non-polymeric organic materials, composite materials, and mixtures of any of the foregoing.

52. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 50, wherein the particles have an average particle size sufficient to allow strand wet out.

53. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 50, wherein the particles have an average particle size, measured according to laser scattering techniques, ranging from 0.1 to 5 microns.

54. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 50, wherein the compatible coating further comprises at least one lubricious material different from the plurality of particles.

55. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 50, wherein the compatible coating further comprises at least one film-forming material.

56. (Withdrawn) An electronic support according to claim 49, wherein the compatible coating has a loss on ignition of ranging from 0.1 to 1.6, and an air permeability, measured according to ASTM D 737, of no greater than 10 standard cubic feet per minute per square foot.

57. (Withdrawn) A method of forming a printed circuit board comprising

(a) obtaining an electronic support comprising one or more electrically conductive layers and at least one fabric adapted to reinforce the electronic support formed by weaving at least one fill yarn comprising a plurality of fibers and having a first resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one fill yarn and at least one warp yarn comprising a plurality of glass and having a second resin compatible coating on at least a portion of the at least one warp yarn; and

(b) patterning at least one of the one or more electrically conductive layers of the electronic support to form a printed circuit board.

58. (Withdrawn) A method for forming an aperture through a layer of fabric of an electronic system support for an electronic circuit board by:

(1) positioning an electronic system support comprising a portion of a layer of fabric comprising a coated fiber strand comprising a resin compatible coating composition on at least a portion of a surface of the fabric, in which an aperture is to be formed in registry with an aperture forming apparatus; and

(2) forming an aperture in the portion of the layer of fabric.

X. Evidence Appendix to Appeal Brief Under Rule 41.37(c)(1)(ix)

No evidence is being relied upon by Appellants in this appeal.

XI. Related Proceedings Appendix to Appeal Brief Under Rule 41.37(c)(1)(x)

No related proceedings.